



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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POETRY.

THE FIRST.

BY FRANCES BROWN.

The first, the first!—oh! nought like it
Our after years can bring,
For summer has no flowers so sweet
As those of early spring.
The earliest storm that strikes the tree
Still wildest seems and worst;
Whate'er hath been again may be,
But never as at first.
For many a bitter blast may blow
O'er life's uncertain wave,
And many a thorny thicket grow
Between us and the grave;
But darker still the spot appears
Where thunder-clouds have burst
Upon the green, unlighted years—
No grief is like the first!
Our first-born joy—perchance 'twas vain!
Yet that brief lightning o'er,
The heart, indeed, may hope again,
But can rejoice no more.
Life has no glory to bestow
Like it—unfallen, unscarred;
There may be many an after glow,
But nothing like the first!
The rays of hope may light us on
Through manhood's toil and strife,
But never can they shine as those
The morning stars of life;
Though bright as summer's rosy wreath,
Though long and fondly nursed,
Yet still they want the fearless faith
Of those that bled at first.
Its first love deep in memory
The heart for ever bears;
For that was early given, and free—
Life's wheat without the tare.
It may be death hath buried deep,
It may be fate hath cursed;
But yet no later love can keep
The greenness of the first.
And thus, whate'er our onward way,
The lights or shadows cast
Upon the dawning of our day
Are with us to the last.
But, ah! the morning breaks no more
On us, as once it burst,
For future springs can ne'er restore
The freshness of the first.

SONG.

Her voice came o'er me like the notes
Of music's softest flow,
As when on early morn it floats
From hill, or dale below.

Her locks were like the raven's wing,
Her forehead pale and high,
Her smiles the smiles of opening spring,
Her breath the zephyr's sigh.

No light was her fantastic tread,
She seemed to cross the ground,
And floated down the dale instead,
With one seraphic bound.

Her eyes, the pure ethereal blue,
Her lips, the ruby's glow,
Her blush, the rose's sweetest hue,
Her bustle filled with tow!

For the "Neighbor."

THE RESCUED BRIDE.

A TALE OF THE ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS.

BY LYTON.

CHAPTER IV.—THE CONFLICT.

'Twas midnight. All was as silent
as the chamber of death, and no sound
was heard to break the stillness of the
night, save the low, monotonous music
of the cricket's watch-song, which
proceeded from the damp walls of
Calmer's apartment. Pale, haggard
and motionless, he remained upon his
couch, as if riveted there by some
mighty spell that seemed to stupify
and paralyze all his physical energies.
The very fountains of his soul seemed
turned to dust—his fevered cheeks
were moistened not by a tear—his heart
alone sought alleviation in the up-
swelling expanse of his bosom. The
past—the present—the future—were
before him in his mental vision; and
the words burned like fire upon his
heart: "TO-MORROW MORNING SHALL
SEAL YOUR DOOM!" And Carmelia!
where was she? Ah! this was a dark
and fearful mystery! Did she occupy
any place in his meditations? Oh!
how gladly would he have died, to re-
scue her and restore her to friends and
happiness!

Now the heavy tramping of men
was heard upon the rocks, the sound

of which echoed along the spacious
apartment, which Calmer had first en-
tered, with a kind of hollow moan that
struck terror to his heart. Their steps
drew nearer and nearer and number-
less voices were heard in loud and an-
imated conversation. Suddenly was
heard a fierce yell, like the cry of bat-
tle, and anon came the roar of muske-
try and the clang of contending arms,
which were terribly mingled with the
shrieks of the wounded and the groans
of the dying. Now a heavy noise
was heard at the door, which burst
open, when the ruffian, who had pre-
viously visited Calmer, darted into the
room, with a drawn battle-axe in his
hand. He was evidently in the act of
striking it into the breast of Calmer,
when his arm was arrested by an in-
dividual who followed close in the rear;
and who, in another instant, levelled
a well-directed blow at the savage who
fell at Calmer's feet, rolling and tum-
bling with maddened fury and tearing
himself convulsively, until his lips were
purpled with the thrill of approaching
dissolution and the cold chill of obli-
vion was settled upon his frame. Thus,
the interposing hand of Providence—
always sure, though sometimes slow,
in the administration of justice—had
wrested that fearful sentence from the
head of Calmer, and placed it upon the
headless bandit.

In a moment more, Calmer was in
the arms of his deliverer, and that deliv-
erer was the father of Carmelia!
"Where is Carmelia?—my own—
my only daughter!" enquired the old
man, casting an anxious glance around
the room.
Being informed of the manner in
which she had been taken away, the
old man seemed to gather a new access-
ion of strength, agility, and renewed
spirit of determination. Calmer, in-
spired with a hope of escape, aroused
all his dormant energies; and fastening
the arms of the dead man upon his per-
son, they rushed forward to the assist-
ance of their friends and mingled in the
work of slaughter with a fearlessness
and determination that inspired the
hearts of their friends with confidence
and enthusiasm, which enabled them
at last to drive the enemy from their
den.

That contest had been fierce and
bloody, and several, of both parties,
lay upon the floor, silent in death. As
the fitful rays of the old lamp fell dim
and feeble upon the scene, one form
alone appeared to attract the atten-
tion of the by-standers. His locks,
white with the frost of many winters,
hung reverently over his shoulders,
down which dripped the still warm
blood that flowed from a mortal wound
upon the upper part of the head. He
was supported by his friends—every
restorative which their situation could
afford, was lavished upon him; but every
effort was baffled. In attempt-
ing to rescue his daughter, he fell and
freely spilt his blood. Calmer fought
bravely by his side, determined in a
cause that involved his greatest hap-
piness; but an unlucky blow, from the
enemy, had inflicted the dreadful
wound, which blow Calmer would be
proud to have parried with his dexter-
ous sword; but a formidable opponent
at that instant engaged it.

CHAPTER V.—THE BURIAL.

At the house of the deceased De-
Benion was assembled a large congre-
gation, who met to pay the last tribute
of respect to their departed friends.
In the center of that congregation
were placed six coffins, each covered
with sable palls, that fixed the impress
of deep solemnity upon the scene. Sil-
ence reigned supremely there, except
now and then when it was broken by
the deep drawn sighs of the mourning
multitude. Each countenance was
sad and sorrowful, which betokened
the irreparable loss with which the
neighborhood had met. Widows
mourned the loss of husbands—child-
ren wept for their departed parents,
whose tears mingled together over
that imposing spectacle. Soon that
silence was effectually broken by the
melodious chant of the funeral hymn.
Then rose the Clergyman, who, after
invoking the blessings of heaven upon
that afflicted assembly, poured forth
the feelings of his soul in a torrent
of eloquence, dealing arguments of com-
fort and consolation to the bereaved
ones, until they almost "forgot to
mourn." Did that speaker, in the ex-
citement of his discourse, with his hand
up-raised to assist the fervor of his
declaration, forget to mention the
lamented Carmelia? No—you stricken
one—that address was interlarded
with pathetic appeals to awaken the

vigilance of the people in your behalf,
your innocence—your loveliness—the
care with which you watched over the
necessities of your bereaved parent,
were all portrayed to the minds of that
assembly. When he closed, the cof-
fins were opened and the friends
crowded round to take the last look of
the dead.

At that moment, a little girl, ten or
twelve years of age, was seen darting
through the crowd; and, running to the
coffin of De Benion, she said, in a
sweet voice: "Here, Pappy De Benion,
is the rose I picked for Carmelia's
wedding day—it's a little withered
now; but that makes it a better em-
blem of Nett's heart. Here—there—
now Pappy—'twill look so pretty when
they put you down in the cold ground,"
said little Nett, as she fastened the
withered flower in the bosom of the
snowy shroud.

The coffins were now closed and
placed upon the hearse, which moved
slowly on, in solemn majesty, follow-
ed by a long procession—of both sexes
—who went to consign the remains of
the dead to the "narrow house." They
arrived, at length, in a shady and lux-
uriant grove—covered with luscious
flowers and spring's brightest green
—through which a purling stream
mildly rippled—sending its babbling
music in discordant melody around,
—and there, in that sequestered spot—
so redolent with balmy fragrance—so
rife with nature's dulcet warblings—
the coffins were lowered into the
graves—the sexton's cord was drawn
up with a kind of hollow, grating
sound—the monotonous rumble of the
earth rose up from the graves—suc-
ceeded by the rapid patting of spades,
and now nothing remained on earth of
the deceased, save the legacy of affec-
tion they had left upon the hearts of a
sorrowful people.

"Mammy, when my other Pappy
died, did they put him down in the
ground, too, like Pappy De Benion?"
"Yes, my child!"
"Will little Nett ever see Pappy
Morton any more? Poor Nett's got
no one to care for her now but you
and Calmer! Poor Calmer! how sad
he looks!"

This conversation was here inter-
rupted by the forming of the proces-
sion, which moved on towards their
homes; but one form still lingered by
the graves, pale and languid in its ap-
pearance. He knelt upon the grave of his
intended father-in-law—tears dropped
from his cheeks upon the fresh earth,
and his bosom heaved with intensity of
emotion. There, over that grave, he
asked his Heavenly Father for consola-
tion, and implored the intervention
of his power to restore Carmelia to his
bosom.

At the mouth of that fatal cavern,
in one deep grave dug for the purpose,
were thrown the dead bodies of the
ruffians, over which was erected a
rude block of wood, bearing the inscrip-
tion of "THE ROBBER'S GRAVE," which
name the place retains to this day.

CHAPTER VI.—THE MISER.

Several miles distant from the place
where the reader last had an account
of Carmelia, in rather a secluded place
in the mountains, though near to the
main road; was situated a small dwel-
ling, inhabited by one lonely individ-
ual, generally known by the name of
the Old Miser. It was late in the
night, the old man had retired to rest,
and from the monotonous sound that
issued from the huge trunk of his prob-
oscis, it would have been evident to
the listener, that the Miser had gone
a considerable journey into the "land
of nod." At this juncture of the old
man's travels in that happy region, a
heavy rap at the door, that threaten-
ed seriously its demolition, dispersed
the shapeless phantoms of the Mis-
er's dream, which caused him to start
up alarmed, but the gruff voice that
soon succeeded the rap, dissipated all
his fears and caused him immediately
to draw the bolt, and open the door
to his friend.

"Well old sleepy head, I begun to
think this simple girl and I should have
to hunt for other lodgings through the
night. I have been thumping away
this half-hour at this rickety old door,
and if it had not been that you would
have considered it a piece of ill breed-
ing, I would just have walked into
your castle taking your door along
with me," broke forth the coarse voice
of Dick Spindle.

"You might not have found as wel-
come quarters somewhere else," repli-
ed the Miser sarcastically.

"This is no time for long stories; so
I'll just tell you in a few words, old

cove, that here is a nice little article,
which I wish to deposit here for safe
keeping, and as you are the redout-
able landlord of this inn, I will just place
her in your possession, expecting
that you will put her in a place where
"thieves cannot break through and
steal," interposed Dick, turning to
Carmelia, at the same time putting
her hand into that of the Miser.

Carmelia was now usher'd into an-
other apartment of the house, which
was small, but neatly furnished, into
which there was no entrance save
the one through which she had just
been conducted. The Miser now
placed a lighted candle upon the stand,
pointed to the bed, telling her kindly
to retire when she felt disposed, and
then retired from the room, very care-
fully locking the door and putting the
key in his pocket.

"Hark ye, old si ner," said Dick,
as the Miser returned, "one hundred
pounds in gold is yours if you will
keep this girl safe one week, one half
of which I will pay you now, and the
other half will be due at the expiration
of that time."

"You are a liberal customer, master
Dick, you always pay well; but I
have good accommodations and you
know I am always trusty," said the
old man, placing a very great empha-
sis upon the last word.

"It's better to be trusty than to be
fool for the buzzards; but here, I've
got the fifty counted out, and now I
must go to secure this fire-dragon that
is waiting so patiently for me. He
is a noble animal and will yet do hon-
or to the chase in Count M——'s Park.
He will soon travel to the ship and
then he will have a fine sail over to
the Madeira Isle. Ha, ha, old cove,
he will take a good pill from the Count
when I get him there. If this silly
girl wasn't constantly going away in-
to such troublesome swoons, 'twould
save me the trouble of coming back
after her; but it's better to have some
trouble than miss the shiners, ha, ha,
ha," and his boisterous laugh echoed
through the rooms long after he left
the house.

The old man clutched the gold con-
vulsively from the table, and follow-
ed at a rapid pace until they reach-
ed the carriage, and as Spindle moun-
ted into the seat and was about to
whirl rapidly away, the old Miser ar-
ticulated enquiringly, "fifty pounds
more?"

"Yes!"
"In gold?"
"Yes" and Dick Spindle was soon
out of sight.

The Miser rang his lean hands in
an ecstasy of delight, and returned to
his house.

CHAPTER VII.—THE PRISONER.

Two days of sorrow had passed with
Carmelia, and the third night of her
imprisonment, had clothed the earth
with its sable mantle. It was mid-
night; yet she still lingered by her bed-
side, her fevered eye-balls refusing to
court the refreshing balm of sleep.
She had slept but little during her
imprisonment, and tasted little or no
refreshments. As the flickering rays
of the nearly extinguished candle fell
upon her pale and wan physiognomy,
she had more of the appearance of
some spectre from the tombstones of
antiquity, than of a human being. Yet,
to the credit of the Miser, be it said
that every attention was shown her
and every restorative provided.—
Whether this resulted from his mis-
erly disposition to secure the lucrative
patronage of Spindle, or a feeling of
real pity, is not quite certain; but Car-
melia sometimes thought that it eman-
ated from a benevolent motive. This
might have been the case; for what
heart—however soiled in its inclina-
tions—however lost to feelings of hu-
manity—however hardened against
the pleadings of pity—however un-
moved to sympathy by human misfor-
tunes—would not be aroused from the
cumbersome folds of worldly sensu-
ality, and touched with the penetrating
sting of humanity, when daily witness-
ing the languid countenance, the
drooping form, and the mental agony
of one so lovely—one so amiable—one
so refined and courteous in her manners
—one so much to be admired by every
lover of beauty and virtue, as was the
stricken and fast fading Carmelia.—
While thus lingering by her bed-side,
she heard heavy and repeated raps at
the outer door, accompanied by the
hurry and clamor of many voices. The
old man lay as still as a dog in his
kennel until he heard "Toland" reiter-
ated by the intruders, which was evi-
dently the secret word of recognition.

They entered considerably excited
and breathing hard with fatigue.

"What means all this hurry and bus-
tle, this sudden and untimely intru-
sion!" exclaimed the Miser as they all
drew seats around the hearth upon
which one of them kindled a small light.
"I'm afraid it's all over with our
speculations in this quarter, old part-
ner!" replied a voice from one corner
of the fire-place.

"Routed, horse, foot and dragoons!"
exclaimed another.

"Our holy citadel is stormed and
given a prey to wild beasts," insinua-
ted a third.

"The crows may make their nests
there—the sliding lizard may plaster
its loathsome slime upon the walls—
the panther may cover there with
her young; but it will never again be
a mart for the money trade or a retreat
for plunderers," chimed in the fourth.

"Blood and thunder," roared a fifth,
"but that chap we had caged there for
the last two days fought like a brag-
lion in the Roman Amphitheatre. And
that old man that fought so desperately
by his side, had the story told for
him, by my broad sword; the last I saw
of him he was bleeding in the arms of
that young son of thunder, who ex-
claimed "De Benion!" as he fell into
his arms. If the unmannerly knaves
had watched their homes until the
next morning, the bravery of this lad
would have done but little harm to us
in the way of a fight. Ha, ha, ha,
what say you, Jack Swaghammer?"

"I say if I had Dick Spindle by the
foretop I'd ring his rascally neck for
driving off my gal, after I got that gal-
lant of hers engaged in a warm round
of fist-cuff," replied Jack drily, at
which the company fell into a hearty
roar of laughter.

"Silence you unruly dogs! if you
are escaping from the enemy you had
better keep a little more quiet, or the
devil a bit of protection will a warm
fire and these frail walls afford you!"
exclaimed the alarmed Hermit at the
top of his voice. "You'd better be
thinking of paying this old man for
your lodgings than to be going on in
this way."

A shilling a piece was now donated,
the old man chuckled involuntarily at
its sound and grasped it tightly in his
hand.

In one half hour they were snoring
soundly round the hearth; and the old
Miser carefully opened the door that
led to Carmelia's lodgings, expecting
she had overheard the tumult and be-
come alarmed. His fears were well
grounded; she had heard the whole
of the conversation; and was over-
come with emotion.

"Oh! my father! my father! shall
Carmelia never see thee more? He
died in the arms of Calmer! Would
to God it had been my lot! Oh! how
sweet it would have been to fall asleep
on his bosom where I could feel the
warm throbs of his faithful heart! Fare-
well dear father! It was sweet for
you thus to die! May God protect
your afflicted daughter, preserve her
from the inclinations of wicked men,
restore her to the home of her child-
hood and to Calmer, and at last give
us a seat with thee to enjoy the beat-
itude of heaven!"

These words were so impressive,
the last sentence of which was spoken
in such an imploring attitude, upon
her knees, in that dim light, with
her face up-turned to heaven, and her
slender hands elevated, that the heart
of the Miser, strong as was his de-
sire for money, seemed to betray
some feeling of pity and emotion, as
he stole softly and unperceived from
her room.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Foreign.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Caledonia arrived at
Boston yesterday morning at half past 5.
By this arrival we have Liverpool pa-
pers to the 4th, and London to the evening
of the 3rd.

There is no particular change in the
state of trade. Dullness seems to prevail
throughout almost every department.

There is no change worthy of notice in
the London Money Market. Consols
maintained their price, though the market
for them is heavy.

The Overland Mail from India and
China due the first week in the month,
had not arrived.

The Queen of England and the infant
Princess were "doing remarkably well."

The Duke of Wellington completed his
74th year on the 1st inst. and gave a Le-
vee on the occasion.

A very extensive seizure of tobacco had
been made at Belfast, by the chief officer.

A man was arrested in carrying off a
contraband article by the cartload.

It was stated that nearly 500,000 peo-
ple had passed through the Tennes-
see Tunnel since its completion.

Richard Arkwright Esq., the richest
commoner in Europe, died recently at
his seat in Derbyshire.

The late earthquake was quite severely
felt at Moscow, and caused much alarm
amongst the inhabitants.

A woman of Coulon recently gave birth
to a child with only one eye, no legs, and
one of the arms without a hand. The
child was in good health.

A Chartist meeting at Hull was recently
dispersed by the authorities, and the orator
on the occasion seized and bound over for
trial on a charge of sedition.

A plot for overturning the government
of Tassin had been defeated by the Pied-
montese government, which seized at
Arona a large quantity of guns and ammu-
nition which had been sent from Lombardy.
Latest accounts from Naples state that
Vesuvius was again belching forth large
quantities of flame and smoke.

A notary had fled from Orleans, leaving
a deficit of 500,000 francs. He was
supposed to have gone to England.

M. Kaumartin, the lover of M^{lle} Hein-
ferter, the German singer, was recently
tried for the murder of his rival, M. Si-
rey, and acquitted.

A large number of tenants on the
Blenheim estates in Oxfordshire had quit-
ted their farms,—and dissatisfaction
among the tenantry of England, on ac-
count of the high rents, was growing daily
more apparent.

A series of murders, of the most ex-
traordinary and revolting character, have
been brought to light in Bedfordshire.
A woman is charged with having been in-
strumental in the death of her husband
and one child, by administering to them
arsenic in their food.

Three families in the county of Donegal
in Ireland, had been poisoned by eating of
the dahoe, or death root, supposing it to
be parsley.

A woman of fortune and most respect-
able connections, named Maynard, has
been committed to the Brentwood jail for
a series of petty thefts. \$8000. in Bank
of England notes were found in her pos-
session.

The King of Naples had taken the oc-
casion of the birth of a daughter to grant
an amnesty for all offences of a second-
ary character.

An extensive seizure of flour, belonging
to a Kentish miller, has been made in
London, with which bone dust was mixed
and the miller subjected to a heavy fine.

A wild boar was lately shot in the Forest
of Raubling, in the Vosges, which weighed
615 lbs. Nearly 1300 shots were fired
at him, and he killed more than fifty dogs.
A man named Walsh has been arrest-
ed at Mountholus, charged with the mur-
der of a man named Cleery, more than
thirty years ago.

By the returns, nearly complete, of the
General Assembly of the Church of Scot-
land, is fully ascertained that a complete
revolution has been made in the character
of that body, and that the schismatics had
been entirely defeated.

The celebrated danseuse, Fanny Cerito,
accompanied by her father, arrived in
town on Saturday, from Milan, where
she has been "starring" during the winter
alternately with Taglioni. Adele Dumilatre
returns to the Academie Royale at Paris.

A great Anti-corn Law Conference
was advertised to be held in London on
the 9th May, to which deputies had al-
ready been appointed from all parts of
"the Three Kingdoms."

The Infant Princess.—Her Royal High-
ness is a remarkable fine infant, not so
delicately formed as her sister, the Prin-
cess Royal, and in features more resem-
bling the Prince of Wales. She has large
light blue eyes; and hair which promises
to be faxen.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Nothing of interest had occurred in the
British Parliament, except the debate in
the House of Commons on Tuesday night,
arising out of Mr Hume's motion for a vote
of thanks to Lord Ashburton, in con-
nexion with the treaty of Washington.

The motion brought up the ablest men on
both sides of the House; but the subject
has been worn thread-bare by previous
discussions, and its novelty has passed
away. There were some able speeches
and clever party skirmishing. Sir Robert
Peel was more than usually brief and
quiescent. He was, perhaps, purposely
so, from a wish not to repeat himself,
after his slashing reply on a former occa-
sion, to Lord Palmerston, and had this
been the feeling of others, the debate
would have been less protracted. But,
though brief, he was effective, and his al-
lusion to the speedy settlement of the
Oregon question was favorably received
by the House as it will be by the coun-
try.

Lords Palmerston and Russell, on op-
position, and Lord Stanley on the govern-
ment side, were the leading speakers.
The speech of the first named nobleman
which terminated the discussion, was bit-
ter and sarcastic mixed, as it was towards

EXCHANGE PAPERS.

The following papers will please copy the advertisement: "Nauvoo Ferry" in our fourth page, and charge to us: Springfield, Register; Dayton, Western Empire; Indianapolis, Indiana State Sentinel; Peoria, Register. Publish 3 months.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1843.

Early Vegetables.—We have had green peas in Nauvoo the last fortnight, and this week we had the pleasure of supping on young potatoes, and from all appearances are likely to have an average crop of the latter.

Why are those who believe in false prophecies like a kind of gingham? Because they are *seer suckers*.—*Boe Post.* Quite a conundrum, but Mr. Post, why are those people who do not believe in any prophecies now-a-days like wood set up in a coal pit? Because they are *fixed for burning*.

The fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, intend celebrating the anniversary of Saint John on Saturday next, by laying the corner stone of the Masonic Temple, in Nauvoo, where an oration will be delivered on the occasion. After the ceremony of laying the stone has been attended to, they will adjourn to the Washington Hotel where a dinner will be provided by Mr. Warner.

ANTHEMS.
To be sung on the occasion of laying the Corner Stone of the Masonic Hall, in the City of Nauvoo, June 24, 1843.

[Tune—Arlington.]
To heaven's high Architect all praise,
All gratitude be given,
Who design'd the human soul to raise
By secrets sprung from heaven.

Now swells the choir in solemn tone,
And hovering Angels join;
Beligion looks delighted down,
When voices press the shrine.

Blest be the place! thither repair
The true and pious train;
Devotion wake her anthems there,
And heaven awake the strain.

[Tune—Swbury.]
Genius of Masonry, descend,
And with thee bring thy spotless train:
Constant our sacred rites attend,
While we adore thy peaceful reign;
Bring with thee Virtue, brightest maid,
Bring love, bring truth, bring friendship here;

While social mirth shall lend her aid,
To smooth the wrinkled brow of care.
Come, Charity, with goodness crown'd,
Enrich'd in thy heavenly robe,
Diffuse thy blessings all around,
To every corner of the globe.

See where she comes, with power to bless,
With open hand and tender heart,
Which wounded feels at man's distress,
And bleeds at every human smart;
Envy may every ill devise,
And falsehood be thy deadliest foe.

Thou friendship, still shalt towering rise,
And sink thine adversaries low;
Thy well built pile shall long endure,
Thro' rolling years preserve its prime,
Upon a rock it stands secure,
And braves the rude assaults of time.

Ye happy few who here extend
In perfect lines, from east to west,
With fervent zeal the lodge defend,
And lock its secrets in each breast:
Since ye are met upon the square,
Bid love and friendship jointly reign.

Be peace and harmony your care,
Nor break the adamant chain;
Behold the planets, how they move,
Yet keep due order as they run;
Then imitate the stars above,
And shine resplendent as the sun.

Wheat.—The prospect of an abundant wheat crop in the Territory was never as flattering as at the present time. It is believed that unless some unforeseen injury should destroy the prospective crop now on the ground, the quantity harvested the present year in Wisconsin will be double that of any preceding year.

The only apprehension which we have learned, is, that some of the farmers in Walworth county are fearful that the wheat now on the ground will be so rank as to cause it to lodge, and thus blight the yield. The chilly weather the present spring, which has been unfavorable to corn and most kinds of vegetation, has been favorable to the growth of wheat.

Truth in a Nut Shell.—The Lowell (Mass.) Vox Populi says that all men are endowed with certain unalienable rights—except poor men. All men who do not pay their honest debts are great scamps—except those who cheat on a large scale. All men are born free and equal—except negroes. All men are great sinners—except those who belong to the church. All men are allowed to think and act freely—except those who work for a living. All well dressed and accomplished women are ladies—except factory girls.

Gone over the Falls.—We learn that on Friday last a man went over the cataract on the Canadian side of the Niagara. He was driving a pair of horses and had backed into the river to get a load of sand, somewhere nearly opposite Navy Island, when the current bore off the wagon and horses beyond the control of the driver towards the rapids. A person who witnessed the perilous situation, made off in a canoe to intercept them, but getting alarmed for his own safety, had to change his course and return again. One of the horses extricated himself from the wagon, and swam in safety to the shore, while his mate and the driver were seen to pitch from one shoot to the other, until they plunged into the abyss below.—*Commercial.*

The whole town of Tallahassee, Florida, was destroyed by fire on the 25th ult. Nothing but a few houses in the suburbs now remains—258 houses, including the principal public buildings, printing offices, stores, ware-houses, merchandise, &c. &c. **Texas Gold.**—The following article, relative to the mineral wealth of the country, we clip from a late number of the Red Lander:

"A party were recently conducted to the silver mines situated between the streams of Llano and San Saba, on the Llano. One of the party, Mr. Holden, discovered and brought away specimens of ore of gold, found in small particles through a guage of white quartz. They were lead to the place by an old Indian, who states that he was with the party who massacred the Spaniards who formerly worked these silver mines; as evidence of the latter they were shown three old furnaces.

"Mr. Holden has visited the gold region of Georgia, and expresses a belief that the country from which he had lately returned was far more prolific than any portion of that state. The old man says, there are two large veins of pure silver in the bed of a small stream above Llano, and has offered to guide a party thither; and it appears they are about to set out on the trip. The silver, it is said, is here seen projecting above the rocks, and so soft as to yield to a knife like wood.

Miraculous Escape.—During a severe hail storm, on the 7th inst., a house occupied by French people, situated in the west part of Pittsburgh, N. Y. was struck by lightning. Fifteen persons were in the house at the time, and four of them were knocked down and several stunned. The fluid struck one of the females on the foot, separating the sole of her shoe from the upper leather, from heel to toe. The house was considerably shattered, and the escape of so many individuals from instant death, is almost miraculous!

Great Freshet.—On last Sabbath night, our immediate neighborhood, and a few miles north, was visited by a most destructive storm of rain. The streams were more swollen than they have been within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant," or at least for about 25 years. All of the dams on Whitewater, and its tributaries, within four or five miles of this place, have been more or less injured, many of them swept entirely away. The loss to our mill owners is not easily estimated; but it cannot be less than \$20,000.

Richmond Palladium.
A Dream Interpreted.—A German prince in a dream seeing three rats, one fat, the other lean, and the third blind, sent for a celebrated Bohemian gypsy, and demanded an explanation. The fat rat, said the sorceress, is your prime minister, the lean rat, your people, and the blind rat, yourself.

Illinois Ahead.—The Pekin Palladium states that near Le Roy, McLean county, a woman had SIX fine children at a birth, weighing 26 lbs. 3 oz. The fact is obtained from the most respectable authority. We defy even Delaware to beat this. In fact we believe that Illinois can scarcely do it again.—(Buff Econ.)

Right of Visitation.—Whatever some of the London Editors may think or say, we gather enough from private advices, to be fully satisfied that the British Government will not attempt to remove the question of visit and search from the ground on which it is placed by Mr. Webster's despatch to Mr. Everett. That Government apparently prefers to leave the usage on its present footing, without contending for the admission by this Government of a corresponding right, which this Government has declared its determination not to recognize.

The idea advanced by Mr. Wood in the British House of Commons, adopted by Sir Robert Peel, of a known distinction between Visit and Search, although plausible—and in our opinion (heretofore expressed) both rational and practical—has, we have reason to suppose, been found to be unsupportable, or at least incompatible with principles heretofore maintained by the British Government itself. It will probably not be again advanced.

Contrary to our expectations, and very much to our satisfaction, appearances indicate that the despatch of the Secretary of State to Mr. Everett, referred to above, will be regarded, even in England, as maintaining doctrines which that Government is not disposed to dispute.

Under the present good understanding between the two governments, therefore, should vessels of the United States on the one hand, or those of Great Britain on the other, happen as they may, to be visited under circumstances warranting strong suspicion that they are Portuguese or Spanish, sailing under the flag of the Union or of Britain, detention occasioned by such visits will be treated as detentions by mistake, and not as acts done by virtue of any pre-existing *right of visit*. In short, they will be regarded as wrongs, but unintentional wrongs committed only on the strength of weighty presumptive evidence, and from a sincere desire to abolish a traffic denominated as piracy, by both Governments.—*Nat. Int.*

Two Steamboats Sunk!—It is our painful duty to record one of the most melancholy accidents that has occurred on the waters of the St. Lawrence for many years. About four o'clock yesterday morning, the steamers Lord Sydenham and The Queen came into collision in Lake St. Peter, and with so much force that, we regret to say, they both sank—the latter in such a depth of water as to cause the loss of several lives.—The weather was so extremely foggy, that, as we can learn, no blame can be attached to either party.—*Montreal Times.*

Q. The Caledonia brought a million and a half of dollars over to this country.

To remove warts from a cow's udder, wash the part two or three times a day with a strong decoction of alum and water. It is an excellent and simple remedy.

Specie.—The New York banks have now about \$12,000,000 of specie in their vaults. The Locos, we presume, will admit that they, at least, are in a healthy condition.

Five hundred ladies of Mobile have petitioned the authorities of that city to levy a separate and fixed tax upon all unmarried men there. There seems to be a fixed determination on their part to drive the bachelors there to commit either matrimony or suicide.

A City without Banks.—All the banks in Buffalo, having failed and forfeited their charters, the people of that great commercial emporium of Western New York are now without any rag-money shavingmill whatever.

Read and Understand.—Many people think that to advertise in a public paper is giving that amount of money to the printer. This is a most egregious error. The advertiser receives the greatest benefit—the city or town the next greatest, and the printer the least of all. Upon picking up a newspaper, the first thing the business man refers to, is the advertising page. If he finds a goodly number of new advertisements—if he sees that the merchants, the mechanics, and the professional men generally and liberally advertise—in short, if he sees a sheet well filled with advertisements he immediately sets down that city or town in his own mind, as a thriving and business place. On the contrary—if the advertisements are few, and the paper presents a sickly, unhealthy appearance (for advertisements give life and health to a newspaper, in as great a degree as pure air and wholesome food gives life and health to the body) he at once concludes, that there is no business doing in the place where it is printed.

There is no man we care not what his business may be, can do as well without advertising as with. He becomes known, by it—his business becomes known, and men are ten times more apt to deal with those who advertise liberally, than with those who do not advertise at all. Look around our busy town. Where do we see the most bustle and the most business? In those stores where the merchant advertises most liberally, of course. In short liberal public, advertise, if you want business. Those who advertise most, prosper most. This is an advertising age, and an advertising community! Recollect it.

Cholic in Horses.—A tea-cup full of spirits of turpentine will give instant relief to horses laboring under this disorder. The relief is said to be instantaneous.—The same remedy for cattle sick from eating green food, is recommended.

Miller's Prophecy Confirmed.—Some mathematical chap who has been looking into Miller's system, confirms it in the following manner: He has discovered that if you multiply the number of years that Pius was Pope, (which Pius is not recollected, as there were seven of that title) by the number of pegs in Luther's boots, and that sum by the nails in the heels, and then add a boot belonging to Mr. Himes, the total will be 1843. Of course this calculation settles the question.

A Bit of Romance.—A man has just returned to Louisville after an absence of twenty years from his family. His wife, in his absence, supposing him dead, married a second and third time, and became a widow. The long-lost husband has wooed her again, and they are to be married once more. In his absence he was captured off Cuba, and for many years was a prisoner in Spain. He escaped and joined the army of Bolivar in South America, and fought in many battles.—He found his old wife somewhat changed in every thing except her heart. This is a Rip Van Winkle story, yet the Dime vouches for its truth.

The Press in Sweden.—It is said that Sweden, with a population of hardly 3,000,000, supports no less than 70 political journals, besides those strictly religious or scientific.

United States Court.—Defect in the Law.—A curious instance of oversight or omission in law makers, has been discovered in this city, within the few last days. A colored man named John Christian, who had been steward on board the *Calculus*, was sent home a prisoner by the American Consul at Bahia, for attempting to poison the master of that vessel, Capt. Stanhope, while she was lying at Bahia. Along with the prisoner were also sent home two others of the crew as witnesses to the alleged crime. On arriving here, the prisoner, was examined on the charge, before the United States Commissioner Rapalyie, and the prisoner's counsel contended that the law, although it had awarded the same punishment for murder committed by poison, as for murder committed by any other means, yet contains no provision whatever making the attempt to poison an offense or ordering any punishment for it. On a thorough examination of the law by eminent counsel, it turned out that such was the case, and the prisoner was discharged yesterday.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Beggars Boarding House.—A Death Scene.—We recently gave a sketch of the Five Points from the pen of N. P. Willis. It described a frightful condition of affairs. But Philadelphia is, we are informed, not wholly exempt from scenes analogous to those described in that outline. We are assured that there now exists in a northern suburb of the city, and near the Delaware, an establishment of the most remarkable kind. The house consists of six rooms, the lower of which is occupied by a female as a grog shop. Each of the others is occupied by boarders, and sometimes as many as six or

eight persons may be found sleeping in one room. These pay their board in cold victuals, and for the most part the occupants consist of the very refuse of our population. Our informant a clergyman, was drawn thither some weeks since, by information that an old woman to whom he had been in the habit of rendering assistance during the cold weather, was dying. He visited the scene, and found that the intelligence was correct. The old beggar was at death's door, but horrible to relate, she was insensible from intoxication! The next day, a lady connected with one of our benevolent societies called. The scene was, if possible, still more appalling than on the preceding day. The mother was dead, and not far from her corpse lay a grown up daughter, utterly unconscious from drink! But still worse, several children had partaken of the poisonous beverage, and were also laboring under its dreadful effects. Old age, and death, and middle life, and childhood, want, misery and intoxication were all promiscuously blended together. "I felt the blood curdle in my veins" said our informant, "as I contemplated the picture of wretchedness, vice and indolence. And yet," he added, "like scenes are by no means rare." Even the kind hearted sometimes shun them, in very nausea, apprehension and horror.—(Phil. Inq.)

Honesty.—The people of Vermont are celebrated the world over for morality and uprightness—but we were not aware till lately that even their convicted scoundrels were among the most trustworthy men in the community. The Mercury says that a young man recently arrived at Windsor in the stage and applied for admission in the State Prison—showing the papers which entitled him to a residence there. It seems he had been convicted at Montpelier of some offence, sentenced to the State Prison for six months, and in order to save expense was fitted out with his papers and sent to Windsor by stage, without Sheriff or other attendant! On reaching Woodstock the stage by accident left him; but he coolly waited a day and took the next stage!

The Hypochondriac Prince.—Many distinguished persons from a disease in the imagination, have fallen into strange notions regarding their personal identity and character. In the Memoirs of Count de Maurepas, there is an account given of a most singular hypochondriac in the person of the Prince of Bourbon.—He once imagined himself to be a hare, and would suffer no bell to be rung in the palace, lest the noise should scare him into the woods. At another time, he fancied himself to be a plant, and, as he stood in the garden, insisted on being watered. He some time afterwards imagined he was dead, and refused all nourishment, for which he said, he had no further occasion. This last whim would have proved fatal, if his friends had not contrived to disguise two persons, who were introduced to him as his grandfather and Marshal Luxembourg, and who after some conversation concerning the shades, invited him to dine with Marshal Turenne. Our hypochondriac followed them into a cellar prepared for the purpose, where he made a hearty meal.—While this turn of disorder prevailed, he always dined in the cellar with some noble ghost. It is somewhat remarkable that this strange fantasy did not incapacitate him for business, especially where his immediate interests were concerned. Hypochondriacism is doubtless produced in a great measure, from deep study, or from an artificial mode of living, and a want of proper air and exercise. We seldom hear of a ploughman or an artisan falling into that diseased state of the imagination, and considering themselves hares, vegetables, plants, or disembodied spirits.

Look out for it!—*Ebenezer* has had a new poetical machine made to order, and sundry effusions may be expected as soon as the wheels get a little smooth. As soon as he got it yesterday he set a small negro boy to turning the crank, and slipping in a piece of paper between the rollers it produced the following:
The clouds dispersed, the moon it shines,
Our old dog gnawed a marrow bone—
I wanted to see an old rat wink,
When Nabby's cat fell in the drink.
I saw a possum on the road,
A play in Ecure with a toad,
And then I saw a monstrous flea,
A crawl up on our crusty's nose
When he sat drinkin tea.
There boy I knew it would go wrong.
The regulation revolver has too great a centre-petal force to correspond with the horizontal metal plate, upon which the cylindrical pressure is at present not only too severe, but entirely unmeasured in its revolutions—aham! We must see to having it put in immediate order! Boy give us a glass of cool water!

COURT MARTIAL, NAUVOO LEGION.
June 10th 1843.

1. Resolved, That an arsenal be built in the City of Nauvoo, to be located in any part of the city, where the Lieutenant, and Major Generals may direct, who are also authorized to make, or cause to be made a draft of the same, and also to purchase any piece of ground for the aforesaid purpose, which they may deem proper.

2. Resolved, That Col. Jonathan Dunham, be and is hereby appointed agent for the Legion, to superintend the business of the building of the aforesaid arsenal and that he be allowed one dollar and forty cents per day for his services while employed in that business, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and that he be armor of said arsenal when completed; and that he be allowed such remuneration for said services as may hereafter be fixed by law; also, that he be required to give

the alien, with domestic politics, that added to his pungency.

SPAIN.
The progress appears to be made in the formation of a new Cabinet, and so far as the judges from appearances, the popularity of Raparter is decidedly on the wane.

The lease of the Almaden quicksilver mines so as to throw them in fact into the hands of the Rothschild firm, seems to excite a good deal of jealousy among the anti-French portion of the people.

Robberies continue to be perpetrated in the province of Catalonia, and the people are still evidently in a state of nervous excitement.

Mr. Weismüller, the agent at Manford of the Rothschild firm, was robbed recently near Burgos, but the robbers, after taking him of his money, quietly suffered him to proceed on his journey.

GREECE.
We see it stated in a letter from Athens that King Otto threatens to abdicate his throne, unless the most potent sovereigns of Europe, who placed him where he is, shall lend him more money. He thinks it outrageous that they should expect him to govern such a people with an empty treasury, and with no means of replenishing it without oppressing the people.

CIRCASSIA.

The rumor, heretofore given, that Russia was preparing a great expedition against Circassia, is confirmed by further accounts. The Emperor, it is said, is determined not to protect this useless war much longer; and if the powerful expedition now on foot does not prove successful, he will acknowledge the right of the hardy mountaineers to govern themselves. A strict blockade is to be enforced along the Black sea, and the whole Russian army along the frontiers of Poland, and a large portion of the garrisons, are to be drawn into the expedition. There is hardly a hope that the Circassians will be able to withstand this powerful force—but then he look has hitherto been all on their side, and may sustain them still.

PERSLA.

At the last accounts from Bagdad, serious apprehensions were entertained of another collision between the Persian and Turkish troops. The latter were concentrated at Bagdad thirty thousand strong, and there was about an equal force at Eszrum. The pasha of Bagdad has received orders to occupy, at all hazards, his former positions, which the frontiers of Persia—a movement which the Persians will not submit to without fighting.

IRELAND.

The affairs of Ireland are assuming a highly interesting and important character. The excitement on the subject of Repeal runs exceedingly high, and, added to the disaffection of the tenantry in other respects, bids fair to blow up the flame of revolution in good earnest. The late Repeal riots at Clones, in the county of Monaghan, which were suppressed only by the interference of the military have been followed by demonstrations in other places which look like anything but peace and quietness. The doctrine of Repeal is now openly denounced as Treason by a portion of the conservative press, and the strong action of the government is invoked for its suppression. Where these things will end, God only knows.

The tenantry of Mr. Shirley, at Carrickmacross, near Drogheda, had turned out, and had paraded through a part of the barony of Farney, committing various outrages.—The fields and hills were filled with crowds of people, hooting and shouting, and declaring they would pay no more rent. The military and constabulary forces were out, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

Wheat Crop in England.—All accounts concur in representing the growing wheat in England as very promising. The Montreal Herald, which appears to have investigated the subject with care, says "a greater quantity of land than usual is under wheat crop, and with but an ordinary yield, the required imports will not be so great as in former years."

On the Continent the prospect is also very flattering. At Stettin the finest Uckermark wheat weighing from 61 to 62 lbs. is selling at 31s to 31s 6d a quarter free on board. This is only 85 cents a bushel. At these prices we see nothing to raise the price of wheat in the interior of Illinois and other western States, beyond what it now is—25 cents a bushel. To prosper, the people of those inland sections must turn more attention to making pork and lard, growing hemp and wool, to the manufacture of every article to which their circumstances are adapted. The dairy business is too much neglected at the west, and if well understood, and judiciously prosecuted, it would be far more profitable than growing corn at ten cents a bushel or wheat at 30 cents.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The autograph correspondence between the Emperor Nicholas and the Sultan, on the affairs of Servia, which has just come to hand, is made up of two interesting State Papers.—That correspondence exhibits the designs of Russia on Turkey, in a more undisguised point of view, and in a more unequivocal and audacious language, than any previous manifestation. The letter of the Czar would almost seem to have been composed for the express purpose of arousing the other allies of the Sultan to a sense of danger impending over the Ottoman Empire; in it alternately sparkle rage and cunning—a desire to precipitate and force the Porte into a rupture with Russia.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon papers, to the 24th of April, give an account of a destructive fire which broke out on the 23rd, in a large public building called the Collegio dos Nobres, formerly the Jesuits' College, and latterly the Polytechnic School. It appears the

fire was caused by an explosion, which took place while some chemical experiments were being made. The King and his Aide-de-camp were speedily on the spot, and rendered every assistance. The greater part of the building was destroyed; one of the French sailors lost his life on the occasion.

MASSACRE OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE MARQUESSAS ISLANDS AND SUITS.—We regret to state, that very melancholy intelligence has just been brought to this country from the new French settlement in the Pacific by a merchant vessel, the Sarah Ann schooner, which left Otaheite on the 23d of October.

It appears that the French Governor of the Marquesas, with fourteen attendants, had been on a visit to the native King, Nikahevar where they had been hospitably entertained, and suspecting no danger, they left his residence to return to the French station without probably, taking proper precaution against the treachery of the natives.

They were attacked on the way, and the Governor and fourteen persons were killed. This unfortunate event proves the unfriendly disposition of the natives; but what will it avail them! The French Government will instantly send out a sufficient force to crush all opposition.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The trade have continued to purchase a fair quantity of Cotton daily, since the departure of the Great Western; the accumulating stocks, however, have had the effect of imparting a dull tone to the market, and the demand has been very freely met, more especially as regarded the common qualities of American.—All descriptions above fair are scarce and very firm in value, and in prices altogether we have no change to report. The state of the manufacturing districts is encouraging; many circumstances induce an expectation of a continued improvement in the trade generally, and the consumption of Cotton continues greatly on the increase. The sales, imports, &c. will not be made up by the brokers until the close of the week, but the quantity sold during the four last days, will not fall short of 2,200 bales.—7,000 bales have met with buyers to-day, including 2,500 on speculation, and 500 for export.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

May 3.
Since our last report, trade has remained in a very inactive state: The market this morning was attended only by a small number of local millers and dealers, and very few buyers from the country.

There has been a good supply coastwise and from Ireland during the past week, but there have been no large imports from abroad.

A few parcels of Wheat for consumption were taken at a decline of 1d. on Foreign, but there was no general disposition to accept lower prices. Flour met a moderate sale at the previous rates.

Barley, Malt, Beans and Peas, exceedingly dull, and prices nominal.

For Oats, there have been few inquiries to-day, and we continue our former quotations.

LONDON TRADE REPORT.—May 2.

Sugar.—The sales in the raw market to-day, amount to 670 hhds at prices generally a shade higher than last Friday. No public sales of East India took place to-day. Privately some parcels of Mauritius have changed hands, at full prices, the accounts received from that island being confirmatory of a very short coming crop.

Coffee.—For 100 casks B. P. very little competition appeared; Jamaica sold rather easier for the low and middling qualities; 140 bags of Ceylon brought 54s for colourey, but the ordinary was taken in at 50s; privately some parcels are offering at 50s; 730 bags East India brought 24s to 25s 6d., for various kinds of low batabia.

Tea.—The sales have gone off rather heavily, which is to be attributed to the large quantity brought forward, occasioning the buyers to refrain from purchasing until the sales had so far proceeded as to enable them to ascertain the lowest prices likely to be submitted to.—8400 packages passed sale, of which only about one half were sold. The prices of the common congou may be quoted at 1-2 to 1d. per lb lower than at some late sales; other qualities have little variation in price.

TO THE ELECTORS OF HANOCK COUNTY.

I offer myself as a CANDIDATE for the office of RECORDER at the ensuing August election, and respectfully solicit your support for the same. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your suffrages, the duties of the office will be performed with fidelity, and the favor remembered with grateful acknowledgments.

JOHN A. FORGEUS.

Nauvoo, June 1843.

We are requested to announce CHAUNCEY ROBINSON, as a candidate for Recorder, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce GEO. W. HATCHER of Nauvoo, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are requested to announce L. R. CHAFFIN, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN AVIER, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, at the ensuing August election.

Mr. EDITOR:—You will please to announce FRANKLIN J. BARTLETT, as a candidate for the Clerkship of the County Commissioners Court, at the next August election, and oblige

MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce SYLVESTER EMMANS, as a candidate for Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce EZEKIEL RASE, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Justice of the Peace for Hancock County, at the ensuing August election.

bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars with approved securities before entering upon the duties of said office.

3. *Resolved*, That any constable, or collector of fines be and is hereby authorized, if he cannot obtain money, to take property in payment of fines at a fair valuation, at his discretion, and make returns thereof to the proper officers as in other cases.

4. *Resolved*, That Brigadier General Rich be and is hereby authorized to organize the second Battalion first Regiment second Cohort into a Regiment of Light Infantry, to be called "The Escort Regiment of Light Infantry" to take place in the second Cohort according to assignment, on parade days, and do such other duties of escort &c. as may be necessary, and that he organize the first Battalion, first Regiment second Cohort, into a Regiment of Artillery.

WILSON LAW,

Major Gen. and Pres. of Court Martial.

Attest: HOSHA STOUT,

Secretary pro. tem. of Court Martial.

Nauvoo June 12th, 1843.

I hereby certify that I approve of the above resolutions.

JOSEPH SMITH,

Lieut. Gen. of the Nauvoo Legion.

Nauvoo, June 20, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEIGHBOR.

Sir,—In obedience to the call made in your paper, for information in relation to the affairs of the Agricultural and Manufacturing Association of this city, I give you such facts as I think will be satisfactory. The first great object of the company was to establish a Pottery, for the manufacturing of the various kinds of crockery in common use in the country. Persons were deputed to make the necessary search, whether suitable materials could be obtained. The persons who were employed, in this service were such as had been employed all their lives in the business; their report was favorable, having found all the materials, of as good a quality as those used in the old world for that purpose, in our immediate vicinity. Efforts were accordingly made to commence the business with as little delay as possible; an eligible situation was obtained, and the work of building commenced. A stone building of sufficient size was put under construction, and progressed with much rapidity. Persons possessing means, felt desirous of investing a part of them at least, in the business. All was prosperous, and all flattering; a considerable amount of land was obtained for agricultural purposes; it being the wish of the managers, to supply all their workmen with all their necessities, as far as could be. Arrangements were making to get stock of the various kinds, for this purpose. The building had progressed nearly to the height of one story, when the electioneering campaign commenced, and it was readily ascertained that if certain persons were elected, all the charters, granted by a previous legislature to the citizens of Nauvoo, would be repealed. At first the Association supposed that, this was merely an electioneering intrigue; but it assumed a formidable appearance, and began to assume the character of a fixed determination to carry the design into execution. The subsequent acts of the Legislature, have given but too much evidence, that such was the real intention of a very considerable portion of the members of the last Legislature, if not a majority of them. This in a clique paralyzed the exertions of the company; many who were about to contribute to the funds of the society paused, not knowing what was best; and, in consequence, the work stopped. Not that the company supposed, that there was any such power vested in the Legislature, either in the Constitution or common sense; but they did not know how far a reckless spirit might lead men in the violation of both. As the matter now stands, those having capital are at a loss whether to invest it in that way or not, lest the same reckless spirit may, inevitably, carry the proposed design into effect.

The work has not stopped for want of means, nor materials to carry on the business as means, materials and workmen of the first order, are all at hand, but where is the safety? While such doctrines are boldly maintained by our Legislature. All the prospects of the company may be blasted at any stage of their business, by one single act of men who seem to have no interest in the prosperity of the State, nor the citizens thereof, apart from their own political preference. Pledges can be made, for the sake of preference, to an ignorant constituency, to commit the most flagrant abuses, upon the rights of private companies, or even individuals, and attempts made with zeal and determination to carry them out to the extent.

Can public confidence be restored, the work can go on more vigorous than ever.

SIDNEY RIGDON,

Pres't. of the company.

For the Neighbor.

OUR PLEASURE EXCURSION.

Mr. Editor:—

On Saturday morning, the 17th inst., a large and respectable company of ladies and gentlemen took passage on board the Steam Boat "Maid of Iowa," for the purpose of passing the day in a pleasure excursion to Shickoquo, a little town situated some thirty miles up the river. The day was delightful and every thing seemed to promise an agreeable trip. The company set out with light and joyful hearts, and the Nauvoo Band played a pleasant air as the steamer pushed her way up the broad current of the Mississippi.

At 11 o'clock we landed at Fort Madison where we were kindly received by the inhabitants. Captain Jones informed us that he would remain there one hour, which gave us a fine opportunity to view the town. It is quite pleasantly situated upon the Iowa side, and its location we considered a healthy one. It contained several good buildings; but we do not recollect that we saw any new ones erecting, with the exception of the Iowa Penitentiary. A number of us visited this work and found it progressing, though not as rapidly as we had anticipated. It promises to be a substantial prison, and, when completed as is anticipated, it will by no means be an inferior one. It has now attained the height of one story little more than half the way round, and is covered with a temporary roof which furnishes shelter to the convicts and the kind family of the Warden.

While examining this work a Mrs. G— arrived, with her attendant friends, and asked the privilege of seeing her husband which the Warden politely granted. We were all now seated in the entrance hall and the sound of clanking chains issued from the cell and fell harshly upon our ears. The convict entered the room where we were seated; and, O, horror! what a spectacle was presented to the contemplative and feeling mind! There stood the timid wife—there the athletic convict! He lifted his chain and ball from off his shoulder, which fell upon the floor with a heavy, hollow sound, as if to warn the by-standers, with an awful voice, never to step aside from the path of honesty and uprightness. O, who can imagine the pungent emotions of a wife, under circumstances like these, as her eyes fell upon the chains of the guilty husband, and she reluctantly reaches forth to grasp the hand to which she once fondly clung at the hymeneal altar! That form stood before her, stout and healthy; but, alas! that wife was deprived of his fostering care! Crime had marked his footsteps; and justice—stern and unbending—ever prompt, sooner or later, to overtake the guilty and shield the innocent—had fixed upon him the just recompense of his works. O, reader! learn a lesson of honesty from this incident, and never bring shame, dishonor, sorrow and grief to the wife of your bosom, by ever causing her to behold you under circumstances so humiliating and humbled as these!

We resumed our journey towards our place of destination. As we passed up the river, we were delighted at the bold, prominent scenery which the country, on either side, presented. Here and there we hurried past fair isles, covered with the foliage of summer, wooing the weary traveller to their bosoms by the redundancy of their cooling shade—now we passed under the shadow of some mighty bluff, that rose in haughty grandeur above us—and now, farther up, our eyes stretched far away over a country presenting a more even and gradual aspect. We landed at length at Shickoquo, where we remained one hour. While there we were favored with a very able discourse from Elder George A. Smith, who is a member of the quorum of the Twelve. "But the liberal devilish liberal things," was his text, his remarks were elegantly adapted to the occasion and a beautiful illustration of the doctrines of the church to which he is attached. When service was over the steamer shoved from shore, and when coming night had veiled the face of nature with a gray twilight, we arrived at our beautiful home of Nauvoo; all greatly elated at the pleasantness of the day's trip.

ONE OF THE PASSENGERS.

TITLES. Titles are but nicknames, and every nickname is a title. The thing is perfectly harmless in itself, but it marks a sort of soporific in the human character which degrades it. It renders man diminutive in things which are great, and the counterfeit of woman in things which are little. It talks about its fine riband like a girl, and shows its garter like a child. A certain writer, of some antiquity, says, "When I was a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things."

It is, properly, from the elevated mind of France, that the folly has been abolished. It has outgrown the baby-clothes of count and duke, and breeched itself in manhood. France has not levelled, it has exalted. It has put down the dwarf to set up the man. The insignificance of a senseless word like duke, count or earl, has ceased to please. Even those who possessed them have disowned the gibberish, and, as they outgrow the rickety, have despised the rattle. The genuine mind of man, thirsting for its native home, society condemns the gewgaws that separate him from it. Titles are like circles drawn by the magician's wand, to contract the sphere of man's felicity. He lives immured within the battlements of a word, and surveys at a distance the envied life of man.

Is it then any wonder that titles should fall in France? Is it not a greater wonder they should be kept up any where? What are they? What is their worth—say, "what is their amount?" When we think or speak of a judge or a general, we associate with it the ideas of office and character; we think of gravity in the one, and bravery in the other; but when we use a word merely as a title, no ideas associate with it. Through all the vocabulary of Adam, there is not such an animal as a duke or a count; neither can we connect any certain idea to the words. Whether they mean strength or weakness, wisdom or folly, a child or a man, a rider or a horse, is all equivocal. What respect then can be paid to that which describes nothing, and

which means nothing? Imagination has given figure and character to centaurs, satyrs, and down to all the fairy tribe; but titles baffle even the powers of fancy, and are a chimerical nondescript.

But this is not all. If a whole country is disposed to hold them in contempt, all their value is gone, and none will own them. It is common opinion only that makes them any thing or nothing, or worse than nothing. There is no occasion to take titles away, for they take themselves away when society concurs to ridicule them. This species of imaginary consequence has visibly declined in every part of Europe, and it hastens to its exit as the world of reason continues to rise. There was a time when the lowest class of what are called nobility, was more thought of than the highest is now, and when a man in armor riding through Christendom in search of adventures was more stared at than a modern duke. The world has seen this folly fall, and it has fallen by being laughed at, and the farce of titles will follow its fate. The patriots of France have discovered in good time, that rank and dignity in society must take a new ground. The old one has fallen through. It must now take the substantial ground of character, instead of the chimerical ground of titles: and they have brought their titles to the altar, and made of them burnt-offerings to reason.—[Extract from Thomas Paine's Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution.

(For the Neighbor.)

LINES WRITTEN ON THE FATE OF POLAND.

(BY WILLIAM RODGERS DEC'D.)

Hail! land of the noble, the fearless and brave, Where the banners of freedom, in triumph did wave, When hurrying thy vengeance upon thy proud foes, When thou to the battle all wrathful arose. Disdaining the name of a prince or a throne, A tyrant thou spurn'd, nor a king wouldst thou own; What conquests, what battles, what names so divine, When thou in thy splendor and glory didst shine. When thy day star of freedom shone from on high, And thy sons thus went forth to conquer or die; Sobiesky was thine—who so fearlessly tried, The strength of the Ottoman's power and pride; Yet Poland a brighter than his canst thou claim, Kosciusko's splendid and fearless name; He fought for his country—he fought for his home, And woe to the tyrant, that caused him to roam. Yet thy sons would not bear the oppressors' vile reins. Nor bow at his pleasure who held them in chains, Without a fierce struggle their freedom to gain. They swore both great Poland and God to maintain.

The rights of their country, her freedom and fame, As spotless and pure as their forefathers name; And trusting to God—and the swords that they wield, They vow like their fathers—to die on the field. Or triumph in glory—o'er Poland's proud foes, Redressing their wrongs and avenging her woes, With swords brightly gleaming that thirst for the life, Oh! see them rush gallantly on to the strife. While shouts from the living and groans from the dying, Are mournfully mingled with foemen defying; While cannon are roaring—loud, deeply and long, Forth belching death onward—dark, dreadful and strong. The horsemen are mounted—now see how they ride, How swiftly they charge and how swiftly they glide; And prancing and snorting they drive on the foe, While life streams are flowing with every fierce blow. And freemen are crush'd and their bosoms are trod, By the merciless horse like the shop beaten rod. But Poland—the war clouds rise darkly and drear, Thy fate be afar, thy death knell is near. Lo! see how thy children are strewn on the plain, All mingled, insulted and trampled, and slain; Woe! Woe! to the monarch that weareth the crown, Whose slaves are now crushing and bearing them down— May wrathe from on high and the darkness of death— Crush them like a blighting and poisonous breath.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

	from	to
Ashe—per lb.	7	8
Pot.	11	12
Pearl.	16	18
Acce—per dozen.	14	16
Collins.	114	124
Others.	41	00
Ragging—Mo. per yard.	41	00
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb.	40	25
Recusar—per lb.	40	50
Castor Beans—per bushel.	26	30
Candide—per lb.	7	9
Tallow—Mould.	7	9
Stearine.	14	00
Coal—per ton.	16	00
Lehigh.	16	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	7	8
Missouri and Illinois.	7	8
Coffee—per lb.	13	15
Java.	8	94
Havana.	8	94
Rio.	8	94
St. Domingo.	6	8
Laguayra.	8	10
Chocolate—No. 1.	13	15
Chocolate—No. 2.	12	14
Copper—per lb.	35	00
Braziers.	36	00
Sheeting.	433	00
Bottom.	433	00
Flats.	124	14
Manilla.	2	25
Tarred Rope.	2	25
Bed Cord.	1	75
Hemp.	75	1
Flough Lines.	14	15
Cotton Yarns—per lb.	12	13
Pittsburgh.	12	13
Common.	8	7
Domestic—per yard.	8	7
Brown Sheetings.	8	7
4-4 and 6-4.	8	7

Starched Shirting.	3-4 and 7-8.	74	8
4-4 and 6-4.		8	10
Brown Drillings.		12	60
Barilla.		104	10
Brown Lowel Osmo bags.		94	10
Virginia do.		34	65
Ticking.	3-4 and 4-4.	28	56
Kentucky Jeans.		104	124
Cotton Checks.		104	124
Blue Drillings.		12	25
Mixed summer Staffs.		14	15
Drugs & Medicines.		7	8
Ginseng.	per lb.	8	9
Sassafras.	Western.	8	9
Alum.	per lb.	8	9
Quinine.	per oz.	8	9
Brimstone.		7	8
Epsom Salts.		7	8
Flour Sulphur.		28	28
Cream Tartar.		28	28
Turkey Opium.		135	31
Camphor.		48	00
Gum Arabic.		18	00
Liquorice Paste.		15	00
Salt Soda.		31	00
Blue Vitriol.		80	125
Sugar Lead.		15	16
Rhubarb.		8	0
Dye Stuffs.		15	16
Madder.	per lb.	8	0
Logwood.		125	145
Indigo.	Sp. ceron.	2	24
Copperas.		9	10
Camwood.	per lb.	43	00
Fustic.		18	18
Feathers—per lb.		10	00
Mackerel.	No. 1, per bbl.	7	50
No. 2.		4	50
No. 3.		4	50
Lake Trout.		8	00
Salmon.	per bbl.	1	50
Cod.	dry, per box.	1	50
Herrings.	do.	50	50
Flour.	Med. &c.	3	25
Flour.	City Mills.	3	25
Country.		2	50
Rye.		25	31
Corneal.	per bushel.	50	60
Freits.		1	00
Apples.	dried, per bushel.	1	00
green.	per bbl.	1	00
Peaches.	dried, per bushel.	1	00
Almonds.	a. s. per box.	1	00
Raisins.	C. M.	1	00
Prunes.	per box.	1	00
Currents.	Zante.	1	00
Figs.	per drum.	1	00
Lemons.	per box.	1	00
Figs & Peaches.		1	00
Buffalo.	per robe.	1	00
Deer shaves.	per lb.	1	00
Red and Blue.	in hair.	1	00
Grey.		1	00
Beaver.		1	00
Otter.	per skin.	1	00
Muskat.		1	00
Raccoon.		1	00
Wild Cat.		1	00
Fox.	grey.	1	00
Mink.		1	00
Beaver.	per skin.	1	00
Grains—per bushel.		1	00
Wheat.		1	00
Rye.		1	00
Corn.		1	00
Barley.		1	00
Oats.		1	00
Beans.		1	00
Glaze.	per box.	1	00
8 by 10.		1	00
10 by 12.		1	00
12 by 18.		1	00
Gunpowder.	per keg.	1	00
Dupont's.		1	00
Lafite's.		1	00
Blasting.		1	00
Gunny Bags.		1	00
Hemp.	per 12 lb.	1	00
Water rotted.		1	00
Dew rotted.		1	00
Hides.	per lb.	1	00
Dry.		1	00
Green.		1	00
Salted.		1	00
Hops.	list quality, per lb.	1	00
Home.	per gallon.	1	00
Iron.	Tennessee and Pittsburgh.	1	00
Common Bar.	per lb.	1	00
Band.		1	00
Horse Shoe.		1	00
Hoop.		1	00
Sheet.		1	00
Nail Rods.		1	00
Boiler Iron.		1	00
Pig Iron.	per ton.	1	00
Nails.	per lb.	1	00
Pittsburgh.		1	00
Junia.		1	00
Boston.		1	00
Castings.	per lb.	1	00
Fourty.		1	00
Lead.	100 lb.	1	00
Pig.		1	00
Bar.		1	00
Sheet.		1	00
Pipe.		1	00
Zinc.	per bushel.	1	00
Common.		1	00
Hydraulic Cement.	per bbl.	1	00
Leather.	per lb.	1	00
Sole.		1	00
Skirting.		1	00
Upper.	per side.	1	00
Calfskin.	per dozen.	1	00
Bridle.		1	00
Morocco.		1	00
Minsters.	per gallon.	1	00
New Orleans.		1	00
Sugar House.		1	00
Nard Stores.		1	00
Tar.	per bbl.	1	00
Pitch.	per bbl.	1	00
Rosin.		1	00
Spice Turpentine.	per gallon.	1	00
Varnish.	bright.	1	00
Oakum.	per lb.	1	00
Oil.		1	00
Linseed.	per gallon.	1	00
Sperm.	winter.	1	00
—summer.		1	00
Lard.		1	00
Pork.	per bbl.	1	00
Castor.	per gallon.	1	00
Points.		1	00
White Lead.		1	00
Red.		1	00
Chrome Yellow.		1	00
Green.		1	00
Spanish Brown.		1	00
Provisions.		1	00
Beef.	Mess, per bbl.	1	00
Prime.		1	00
Tongues.	per dozen.	1	00
Buffalo.		1	00
Pork.	Clear, per bbl.	1	00
Mess.		1	00
M. O.		1	00
Prime.		1	00
P. O.		1	00
Hog round.	per lb.	1	00
Bacon.	Hams.	1	00
—do.	Canvassed.	1	00
—Middings.		1	00
—Shoulders.		1	00
—Hog round.		1	00
Lard.		1	00
Butter.		1	00
Cheese.	commop.	1	00
—Western Reserve.		1	00
Eggs.		1	00
Rice.		1	00
Sacks.		1	00
Linen.		1	00
Cotton.		1	00
Salt.	per bushel.	1	00
Turk's Island.		1	00

O. A.	per sack.	1	50
L. B.		1	50
Kanawha.	per bushel.	1	50
Saltpetre.	per lb.	1	50
Refined.		1	50
Crude.		1	50
Salt.	per bushel.	1	50
Close.		1	50
Timothy.		1	50
Flax.		1	50
Hemp.		1	50
Shot.	per bag.	1	50
All sizes.		1	50
Spice.	per lb.	1	50
Cassia.	in mats.	1	50
Clove.		1	50
Ginger.	Mace.	1	50
Ground.		1	50
Nutmegs.		1	50
Pepper.		1	50
Pimento.		1	50
Soap.	per lb.	1	50
Eastern.	No. 1.	1	50
No. 2.		1	50
Western.	No. 1.	1	50
No. 2.		1	50
Sugar.	per lb.	1	50
Louisiana.		1	50

From the Salem (Mass.) Advertiser and Argus.

MR. J. B. NEWHALL'S LECTURE.

The lecture given by Mr. Newhall at the Lyceum Hall, on Monday evening last, was one of more than ordinary interest. We entered after he had commenced. He was then describing the general features of the country called the "West." He spoke of the little band of adventurers who emigrated from the New England States to Ohio. This band or company, consisted of revolutionary officers and soldiers, called the Ohio Company, to whom the Continental Congress made a grant of a million and a half acres of land in the North West of the Ohio. It was organized at Boston in March, 1788. The first permanent settlement was made by a band of 47 emigrants from the counties of Essex and Middlesex (Mass.) and the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut. They founded Marietta on the 7th of April, 1788. Seven years afterwards, Gen. Wayne effectually subdued the savages. From this period may be dated that unexampled prosperity which has so slightly distinguished Ohio from all the Western States. The fame of this region for richness of soil, and amenity of climate, drew multitudes of emigrants from the Atlantic country; and in 1810, it contained 45,365 inhabitants. It was admitted into the Union in 1802. It has continued progressively to advance in population, wealth and industry, and exhibits the most striking instance of the rapid progress of social improvement, which any age or country can boast, unless we except Iowa. After giving a very interesting description of Ohio as it now is; its immense resources, (and had we time and room for insertion, it might be interesting to specify them,) he went on to describe the States of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, and lastly Iowa. He said that—taken as a whole, in every point of view, afforded more advantages, and therefore stronger inducements to emigrate, than any other State in the Union. This we think, he made evident to every one present. He gave a detailed and an exceedingly interesting account of the unlimited resources of this State. This is the country for the good things of the earth. All the fruits, grains and roots of the temperate regions of the globe grow most luxuriantly. The wheat is of the finest quality; and there are very few parts of the West, if any, where corn and potatoes are raised with greater ease and abundance, and of better quality. Wild fruits and about every kind of berries, excepting huckle, alias whortleberry, are very abundant in many places. He spoke of the wild grape as growing very luxuriantly and in great abundance. That foreign vines might be grafted if desirable, by the choicest grafts from foreign ones. Garden vegetables of every kind succeed remarkably well. We might here give a minute description of every vegetable, fruit, and the different kinds of grain raised in Iowa and Wisconsin, but the limits forbid. Many of an emigrating spirit who have been inclined to go to the West, have hesitated on account of the ferocious wild beasts that inhabit that country—such as bears, wolves, &c. But they, as well as the buffalo are now seldom or never seen. Their doom is sealed. They, like the poor Indian, have been driven before the strong current of emigration and the sound of the axe. Deer, elk, foxes, rabbits, raccoons, squirrels, opossums, otters, beavers and muskrats are very numerous. Wild horses are also caught and sold from 20 to 30 dollars. Thousands of hogs are raised annually with but little attention or expense. The beef raised in Iowa is the best in the world, being very tender and delicious. Poultry is also raised in great profusion. Some farmers raise from three to four hundred fowls in a season, besides turkeys, geese, ducks, &c.

The rivers and lakes are filled with fish of the most delicious kind. The bass, trout, catfish, perch, eel, pike, pickerel, mullet, sturgeon, and various other kinds are caught in great abundance and sent to market in great wagon loads. He spoke of the white fish in particular, as one of the finest fish in America, and millions of them are caught and packed up every year and sent to the eastern market. We recollect that in 1837 the American Fur Company packed over 3,500 barrels.

As to birds, the rivers and lakes are almost literally covered—especially in Autumn and Spring. The most common are swans, pelicans, geese, ducks, cranes, turkeys, and on the Prairies, wild turkeys, prairie fowls, plovers, partridges, woodcocks, snipes, pheasants, herons and wild pigeons; the latter as we are informed, being shot by the barrel. We think there must be some real pleasure in "going a gunning" in such a country.

Mr. Newhall spoke of the vast resources of wealth from the mineral kingdom. Here a rich field opens, especially to the chemist. The minerals are lead, copper, iron, zinc, limestone, sand and freestone, bituminous coal, alabaster, salt, potash, coralline stone, opium salts, agate, chalcedony, &c. Lead however is the staple of this country. Many thousands of acres have already been found to contain this valuable article and there may be thousands if not millions more. In fact, the mining business is merely in its infancy. To give an idea of the value of lead, one acre was bought in the lead office for \$125 and sold for \$20,000, the buyer after all, realizing 80 per cent.

This we think was in 1837; and in the year 1838 or '7, 12,345,150 pounds of lead were mined in the mines belonging to the United States, which, at 5 cents per pound, amounts to \$617,157.50. That from the private mines amounts

to 8 times that sum. In discovering a mine, a shaft is sunk and then "drifted" east and west, this being the position in which the ore lies. This lead he said contained 45 per cent of zinc. We do not recollect the amount of lead obtained the last year, but when he mentioned it, we were astonished. He said a man "in these ere diggings," could dig or produce \$75 worth of lead per day. He exhibited to the audience some fine specimens of lead, zinc, iron, marble, &c. We examined an iron specimen picked up by Mr. Newhall near the Missouri river. It is certainly one of the finest specimens we have ever seen. A piece of honeycomb marble, splendid specimen, singular and unique, was also exhibited. It would be a valuable acquisition to any cabinet. The piece of waving marble is very beautiful and highly polished, as also the other specimens.

The Nauvoo Temple is a very singular and unique structure. It is 150 feet in length, 90 feet wide, and when finished will be 150 feet high. It is different from any thing in ancient or modern history. Every thing about it is on a magnificent scale, and when finished and seen from the opposite side of the river, it will present one, if not the most beautiful, chaste, and noble specimen of architecture to be found in the world. We should like to be in possession of a model of this building, both on account of its great notoriety, as being connected with the Mormon or Latter Day Saints' religion, and also a work of art. Did our limits here permit, we might give a very minute description of the whole order of architecture. This splendid drawing was executed by Mr. Newhall, while in Nauvoo, from a copy in the archives of that city. We wish he had taken it on a large scale, but he probably did not, on account of transportation. We regret exceedingly that we did not have the privilege of a near inspection of the map of the city of Nauvoo; the place which for some time past has created more intense interest perhaps, than any other city, town or village in the country, if not in the world. But on inquiring for it we found it had been rolled up and packed away. He gave a very glowing and interesting account of this city. The location is one of the most beautiful on earth. Situated on the Mississippi river, rising in an inclined plane, till it reaches the height where it overlooks an extensive tract of territory, unrivalled in rich and varying scenery. His account of the military displays in Nauvoo, where, the regiment, or Joe Smith's legion as it is called, turns out, is very interesting and exciting. He spoke of the six ladies on horse, with white feathers or plumes waving over black velvet, riding up and down in front of the regiment. This must appear singular, at least to a Yankee.

He has had personal interviews with Joseph; and to sum up his character in a word; he is a jolly fellow; and according to his view, he is one of the last persons on earth whom God would have raised up as a prophet or priest; he is so diametrically opposite to that which he ought to be, in order to merit the title or to act in such offices. Among others, he is very accessible, easy, cheerful, kind and obliging, and very hospitable. We have seen Hiram Smith, a brother of Joseph's, and heard him preach, and conversed with him about his religion, its origin and progress; and we heard him declare, in this city in public, that what is recorded about the plates, &c. &c., is God's solemn truth. We have seen and conversed also with Mr. Wm. Law, one of the apostles. He declared to us in the Masonic Hall, in this city, that the statements are true, and called upon God with uplifted hands as a witness. We think it would be very interesting to the good people of Salem, and in fact to the whole Eastern States, to have the prophet come and make us a visit. We very much doubt whether there is a man on earth, who would create so much excitement and deep interest, at least, for the time being, as the prophet.

After Mr. N. had drawn the Temple, Joseph was exceedingly pleased, pronounced it very correct, complimented him very highly, and told him he believed he would be the means in the hands of God, of doing a great deal of good. Joseph's sermon, given verbatim as heard by Mr. N., is very interesting; but we cannot give it here.

Ladies' Veils.—The wearing of ladies' veils, says a celebrated writer on sight, permanently weakens many naturally good eyes, on account of the endeavor of the eye to adjust itself to the ceaseless vibration of that too common article of dress.

"Requies-cum-pace."
Here lies, by death smitten,
A hapless young kitten,
To mouder away in the dust:
Oh! had it lived longer
It would have been stronger,
And died somewhat older, we trust.
Had it grown up to cat-hood,
Full many a rat would
Have mourned in the despot of wo.
Let the curtain be drawn to
We hope it has gone to
The land to which other cats go.

The following was the answer made by a gentleman to a young lady who had sent him a line in a letter.
Thanks to my gentle, absent friend—
A kiss you in your letter send,
But ah! the thrilling charm is lost
In kisses that arrive by post;
That fruit can only tasteful be
When gathered, melting, from the tree!

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.
I WILL be at the Mayors office to take an account of taxable property, of Commerce and Nauvoo Precincts, from Monday 26th June, until Saturday 8th July next; at which time and place all who have not given in a list of their property, are requested to do so and save cost.
GEO. A. CHITTENDEN, Assessor.

WOOD! WOOD!!
WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfil as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon. Wood we must have before we can go on with our Stereotype Foundry, and expect those concerned will, on seeing this friendly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling their engagements.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
June 7th, 1843.

NOTICE.
AMOS DAVIS of the City of Nauvoo, Hancock County Illinois, and the public, are hereby notified, that I have this day revoked the power or letter of attorney which I gave said Davis in the month of July, A. D. 1841, to sell the lots in Hibard's addition to Nauvoo, and to sell merchandise, and all other authority and power whatever. All persons will govern themselves accordingly.

DAVIDSON HIBARD:
Nauvoo, June 8, 1843.—no7 if

FOR SALE.
ABOUT eighty acres of land in section twenty seven, township seven north, range eight west, four and a half miles from the Temple. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the La Harpe road.

Z. PULSIPHER.
June 14, 1843.—if.

Cabinet Manufactory.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parlay street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN HATFIELD.
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

NOTICE TO LADIES.
STRAW and Leghorn Bonnets cleaned and pressed, on the double lever power pressing machine, recently imported from the straw bonnet manufacturing district in the east.

Call at the residence of A. P. Rockwood, near the north end of Partridge street.
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—4t

NOTICE.
THE owner of a box containing a quantity of Coopers Tools which was left on the landing in this city, by the steam boat Agnes on about the 10th of last Sept., is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, or it will be sold according to law.

Enquire of Daniel Burch, Mulholland street, east of the Temple.

CLARK LEWIS.
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE subscriber, having taken out letters of administration, from the Court of Probate of Hancock County, Ill. on the estate of Oliver Walker deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to her, or the Court of Probate, of said county for settlement, on the first day of August 1843. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

NANCY WALKER Administratrix.
Nauvoo, June 14 1843.—6t

MRS. A. SMITH.
MILLINER, Dress maker, and Straw manufacturer, at Mr. Hawes' water street, Nauvoo. Respectfully solicits the support of the ladies of Nauvoo and vicinity, assuring them that every exertion shall be made to merit their favors. Mrs. S. will have for inspection an assortment of the newest style of millinery on the 20th inst. A variety of useful articles consisting of bonnets, ribbons, needles, cottons, and an assortment of jewelry for sale, now ready. Hats and bonnets cleaned and altered to the present fashion. Black vales cleaned and dyed.
Nauvoo June 14 1843.—if.

A CARD.
A. NEUBAUER SURGEON DENTIST.
Teeth inserted, \$2.00 a tooth.
Office, on Water st. 4th block east of Main st. Charges moderate.
June 14-6m.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, cloth lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.
April 26, 1843. 52—if

LIME! LIME!
THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS.
Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m

NEW ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Maid of Iowa, and Potosi, at Lyon's old establishment on the corner of Main and Hetchkiss streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows. Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on the corner of Main, and Hetchkiss streets.

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., May 31, 1843.—vl.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

DAVIS & WILLIAMS
WOULD inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they are now ready to attend to all business in their line; and would solicit the confidence of the fashionable community, as they flatter themselves by their long experience in the business, and their superior knowledge in the art of cutting, and their competitors, by obtaining an entire new patent recently invented by Hotchkiss & Goram, denominated their Geometrical Mathematical Measurement System, is sufficient to convince the most fastidious, that they are the very men, to employ to insure good fits and fashionable work.

To the ladies, they would say, that all those wishing fashionable riding dresses and pelises will please call where all orders shall be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Trimming, cloth, and ready made clothing will be kept constantly on hand.—Work will be done on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the city. Cutting done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

A good assortment of brass clocks, cheap for cash or country produce.

No. 2 Mulholland street, 2 doors east of the Temple.
Nauvoo, May, 24, 1843.—3m.

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.
May 24 1843, if.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of J. D. Goves dec'd, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate of said county for settlement, on the first Monday in May. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

A. P. RINGER, Administrator of J. D. GROVES, dec'd
March 18, A. D. 1843. no 47 6t

GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.

ANY person wishing to procure a choice article of Garden Seeds can be accommodated by applying to Taylor & Woodruff, at the Printing Office, who have just received a quantity of most kinds of seeds necessary for the garden.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nol.

DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS &c.

Good news—100 per cent. reduction on the necessities of life.

MR. PRATT wishes to call the attention of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity to his stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Provisions, of which he has a constant supply on hand, and may be had at his store, Young Street, one block north of the Temple. Mr. P. would take this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends for the patronage he has already received and feels confident that his prices and the quality of his goods will ensure a continuance of their favors and therefore he offers no other inducement.
May 24th, 1843, if.

NAUVOO FERRY.

THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants.

D. JONES, & Co.
May 17th 1843. 3a-6m.

C. J. WARREN & HIGBEE.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843, if.

BACHMAN & SKINNER.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Court. Offices—in the Court House Carriage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple.

3m no 51.

MISSING.

ONE barrel of sugar landed from the "Maid of Iowa," near the Nauvoo House, on the 13th inst. marked J. Kay Alton Ill. Will the finder tell at the office of the Neighbor.

Nauvoo May 2d 1843. L. RICHARDS

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Lucy P. Oatman deceased; will attend before the Probate Justice at his office in Carthage, on the first Monday in July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE COULSON.
Executor of Lucy P. Oatman.

LaHarpe, April the 6th 1843. 2-4w

CHURCH HISTORY.

THE Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, is hereby informed, that every one, having in possession, any documents, facts, incidents, or other matter, in any way connected with the history of said church, is requested to hand the same in, at President Joseph Smith's office, 2d story of the brick store; or forward (post paid) by mail.
Nauvoo May 22nd, 1843.

GEORGE S. The history is now compiling and we want every thing relating to the same immediately.

no 4 3w.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFIRE LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head, Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic Lozenges for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

J. SNIDER,
(32-y1.)

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo,

NOTICE.

TWO house carpenters and one brick mason, with families are wanted at Shokokon. Constant employ will be given.

JOHN E. COWAN.

LOOK HERE!

I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand, that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nolif.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers on the condition of no cure no pay, and would say to those who are afflicted with cancers to call and try a remedy that has never failed, and I will pay fifty dollars for every case where it will not perform a permanent cure; and persons residing at a distance can communicate by letter, post paid, and they can be informed of the cost and the time it may take to perform a cure.

Nauvoo, Jan. 28, 1842 30-if.

BRADFORD & BROWN.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE

Consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans, Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.

A. H. Mathews, Warsaw, Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.

December 10, 1842. no32-6m*

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula; mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic.

no35-6m.

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843. no42-4f.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO.

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millen's Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our